# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

### JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly tenled.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st and Eighth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—The Bulls: on, The Polish Jew.

BOWRRY THRATRE, Bowery.—THE SERGRANT'S WED-DING.—THE DEATH TRAP. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.— Chow-Chow, Afternoon and Evening. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—One Wire.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir-WALLACK'S THRATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.-IXION; OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. -ARRAH-NA-WHITE'S ATHENEUM, 585 Broadway.-Nagro Min-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broad way. San Francisco Minarrels in Fauce, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. GRAND VARIETY EXTERNALMENT, &c. Matinee at 23. 730 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.-GRAND

JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS, corner of

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington street corner of Court, Newark, N. J. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.— DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.-ART AND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1872.

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THE GENEVA SETTLEMENT-WASHINGTON OPINIONS.—As elsewhere, so at Washington various opinions are expressed as to the merits of the Geneva settlement of those Alabama Attorney General Williams, as a special correspondent informs us, thinks that the award covers fully all that the American members of the Joint High Commission supposed could be awarded, and as the Attorney General was a member of that distinguished and serene body of peacemakers he ought to know. On the other hand it appears that the gross indemnity awarded is actually short of what the English members conceded might be due under the declaration of Earl Russell, as set forth in his surly correspondence with Minister Adams on the subject. It appears further that as early as May 4, 1865, Earl Russell would have been glad to pay a good round bill of damages for the new principles of neutrality which are the corner stone of the Washington Treaty. In short, it would appear that in this treaty British diplomacy carries off the honors, and that our amiable Secretary of State, from our consequential damages to our direct losses, has been neatly circumvented. But Chief Justice Cockburn. Her Majesty's arbitrator, protests against the Geneva award, which makes it all right, you understand, and Mr. Secretary Fish is a happy man. The Chinese can beat us in the devious ways of diplomacy, but the English can beat the Chinese.

THE CAUSE OF FREE CUBA AND THE AMERI-CAN PRESIDENCY .- A special telegram to the HERALD from London, under date of yesterday, reports that agents of the Cuban Junta are engaged in negotiating a loan of the amount of twenty millions of dollars in the British metropolis. The money is to be applied, it is stated, to the purpose of purchasing a supply of arms and other material of war for the use of the Antilles revolutionists. and, also, for co-operation in the effort to elect Mr. Greeley to the Presidency of the United States. In explanation of the political strategy of the insular liberators it is alleged that the Cuban agents are acting in virtue of an understanding to the effect that Cuba will be recognized as an independent State by America if Mr. Greeley is elected. The extension of the area of freedom is a worthy cause.

THE ALEXANDRIA Gazette (Greeley) regards it as refreshing, in the midst of the political war of words now raging over the land, to meet with one contemporary, the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel (Grant) calmly discussing in its columns, day after day, the authorship of the "Letters of Junius." "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning."

Our Negro Population-Ita Political Influence and Labor Movements.

One of the most interesting and important

questions of the time in this country is the status and influence of the negro population, both politically and in an industrial point of view. Before the war the negroes had no political influence, and the value of their labor could be ascertained readily in the several States or throughout the South generally, because it was a forced labor; but the surprising revolution affected by the war has changed all that. From seven to eight hundred thousand votes have been added to the aggregate suffrage of the country, and the labor of four millions of slaves has become as free and independent as that of the white population of the Northern States. There never has been before in the history of nations such an extraordinary revolution within so short a time. Fortunately, the immediate results have not been as disastrous as might have been expected. The natural docility of the negroes and the respect previously inculcated for the master race in them prevented serious antagonism. And when, undeceived by time of the false and absurd promises of Northern carpet-baggers, the blacks found it was necessary to labor for a living as other people did, they returned to the cultivation of the soil. So far the evil consequences to the industry of the South have not been as great as was feared. But the political effects in the future are ominous and give cause for serious apprehension. Local interests and the necessity of harmony between the two races in the South are lost sight of through the influence of political parties, and race is arrayed against race. There is now, with rare exceptions, only the negro party and the white party in that section of the Republic. This must, in the end, result most disastrously. It is the incipient step to a war of races, and for this state of things our politicians are responsible. With a view, therefore, to study this prob

lem as regards the future, both politically and economically, we propose to notice the movement of the negro population in the United States, and particularly in the Southern States. The law of the movement has not yet been sufficiently developed to be announced in definite proportion and limit. Statistics do not now much aid the inquiry; they may, after one or two decades, enlighten and guide investigation; but they furnish some clues, and, together with other material and observations, will assist speculation to some reasonable deductions. Only one census (1870) has been taken since the actual manumission of the slaves in 1865; and during that period no unusual or notable migrations on a general scale occurred. In the Autumns of 1870 and 1871 changes more marked were

Experienced Southerners can at present best draw conclusions in regard to the probable movement; the character, habits and proclivities of the negroes; their social and political relations; the nature of the climate, soil and agricultural products in the South, and a knowledge of the geographical situations where temperature, culture and the character of land and living are peculiarly suitable to the negro, will supply data to the reflecting

Of the animal kingdom man is the least affected by climate. Any of the races can, by acclimation through one or more generations, become inured to any part of the cultivable or hunting portions of the earth. The distribution of mankind over it has never been constrained, however partially affected, by isothermal lines. But of those races the black

has been the most confined within such limits.

The negro is peculiarly tropical. The color and texture of his skin largely contribute to this constitutional nature. In this we find what is and will be a potential element in the law of movement of the negro population. In the United States the general flow of their migration will be southerly. This tendency will be increased by the influence of the facts that in the warmer States production is more spontaneous, lighter and cheaper clothing and food are only requisite, less fuel is needed, and the least costly habitations are suitable. The negroes will steadily emigrate, under the fixed action of these causes, from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky and the upper and middle sections of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia to the other and more southern portions of the South. This was the general fact even during slavery, and the experience of the past con firms the deduction that it will in the future, when less disturbing causes will exist, be more universal.

Observe the annexed table, which shows the percentage of gain and the relation of gain of the negro population of the Southern States for the decade from 1850 to 1860:—

TOT THE GEORGE	Of the decude mon wood of wood.				
	*****	-	Gain		
	1860.	1850.	per cent.		
Texas	182,921	58,558	213		
Arkansas	111,259	47,708	133		
Florida	62,877	40,242	133		
Mississippi	437,404	810,808	41		
Louisiana		282,271	84 31		
Missouri		90,040	31		
Alabama	437,770	345,109	27 21		
Georgia		384,613	21		
Tennessee		245,881	15		
North Carolina		316,012	15		
Kentucky		220,992	7		
Delaware	21,637	20,363			
South Carolina		398 944			
Virginia	77 543,907	626,362			
Maryland	171,131	165,091			
District of Column	bla 14 010	10 740	9		

The negro population of the sea coast districts is more fixed than that in the interior. It is very averse to removal. The soften atmosphere, the alluvial and teeming nature of the soil, and the abundance of fish, oysters, wild fowl and game, greatly attract it. There, too, the African race is far less liable to the malarious diseases than the white, and for that eason can indulge their desire for the gregarious seclusion and indolent quiet of their kind. The negroes along the Atlantic shore are more ignorant and primitive, less selfreliant and enterprising, than those of the interior. They will lose but little by emigration; but there the natural increase is less than elsewhere. Their character, habits and food are not liked by the interior mass of their race, and they gain little by immigration.

The negro population is in general stolidly indifferent to any system or means of improved culture and to manuring or any mode of restoring land. This, with the slothfulness and negligence of their work, renders their labor insuited to much of the comparatively exhausted soil of parts of the older Southern States, or to the naturally poor portions of any or all of them, or to districts where climate requires more strenuous and skilled tillage. As the newer States are more southerly and westward, they add new attractions and force the West.

to the flow of that population in their direction. This largely counterbalances the inducements of political influence to retain the negroes in the States where they have at present the majority and the political control-as

in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. The next following table shows the change in the gain, and the relation of gain, of the negro population of the same States for the

decade from 1860 to 1870: -		
		Gain per
1870.	1860.	cent.
District of Columbia 43,404	14,316	207
Fiorida 91,689	62,677	46
Texas253,475	182,921	38
Georgia545,142	465,698	17
Tennessee322,331	283,019	14
Alabama	437,770	9
Arkansas122,109	111.259	9
North Carolina391,650	361,522	8
Delaware 22,794	21,627	
Louisiana364,210	350,373	4
Maryland	171.131	214
Mississippi444,201	437,404	136
South Carolina 415,814	412,320	36
Missouri	118,503	36108
Kentucky232,210	236,167	6 108
Virginia530,821	548,937	31/2108

The increase in the negro population of the United States in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was nineteen per cent, and in the decade from 1860 to 1870 was twelve per cent, and but for the war during the latter period would have been at least fifteen per cent. Those States whose per cent of gain has been less than these average rates have comparatively decreased in that population by emigration, and those where the gain has been greater than the natural increase have enlarged it by immigration. From the geographical positions of these respective States it is evident that the flow of migration has been uniformly South and partly West. If this continues, as it probably will, the negroes will monopolize Florida and Southwestern Texas, and as the white population presses on their heels, and to their exclusion from their present field of labor, they will eventually pour into Mexico and Central America. This pressure of the white race, to the displacement of the black, will probably ever and at least be in proportion to the preponderance of the former over the latter, and which in 1870 (by the census of the above States and Territory, exclusive of Missouri and Delaware) was 7,760,988 whites to 4,398,017 blacks. It will be increased by white immigration.

South Carolina would promptly throw off the preponderance of her negro population but for the mass which clings to her sea shore and rice district. She will eventually have a white predominancy. Mississippi and Louisiana will attain to this result at an earlier period. The other Southern States will always maintain white supremacy.

The next table refers to the increase of negro population in those Northern States which best illustrate a limited northerly move-

ment.—		Gain
18	70. 1860.	per cent.
Iowa 5,	762 1,069	436
Illinois 23,		270
Indiana 24,	560 11,428	115
Michigan 11,5	849 6,799	74
Ohio 63,		73
Massachusetts 13,		45
New Jersey 30,0		21
Pennsylvania 65,	294 56,949	15
New York 52,0	081 40,005	6

This rapid increase is, no doubt, attributable to the social and political attractions which have drawn some negroes northwardly. They have found, too, menial service at better cash wages. It also proves that there are no isothermal limits for the African race within the United States.

Two leading deductions may at this day be made :-

1. There is and will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropics.

2. It will cluster in districts where the arable land is friable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will return the largest products or wages with the least labor.

These people have little individuality, and are very gregarious: the currents of migration will be swelled by their proclivity to follow their "crowd." This disposition draws them to villages, towns and cities. A false pride since emancipation and an appreciation of the "greatness thrust upon them" have produced an aversion to menial service; they confound it with slavery, which it resembles. But they will endure it, if they can obtain with it asso ciation, "finery, music and splurge," in which they delight. In those districts where their population once becomes sensibly diminished a rapid disappearance will ensue. Personal proclivities govern them much more in their local changes than do policy or politics.

A wide field for white immigrant labor is steadily opening in the Northern and Middle States of the South; and on the movement of the colored race largely depends its own ultimate fate in America. It may result in their self-colonization.

## The Musical Season.

The city is now crowded with the best musical talent that Europe can boast of, and the season opened last night with an éclat that spoke well for the desire of the public to encourage these artists. The concert hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and the audience were more good-natured than ever. Next week we are promised a special treat in the first appearance of the greatest of living pianists, and the newly decorated Academy of Music will throw open its doors on the week following for the opers. The prospects of the Lucca season are more brilliant than were ever known before at the Opera House, and although the box office will be opened to-day for the first time formally for subscriptions, yet all the boxes in the house are already disposed of for the season, and also many seats in the parquet. The company is unusually strong, ossessing the merit of new members in every department, and one surpassing artist, the idol of Covent Garden, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Madame Lucca's name in Europe is a sufficient guarantee for the success of any opera season, and the desire of our public to hear her has already been shown in unmistakable terms. Another significant sign of the enthusiasm of the public over the present season of music is shown in the grand ovations accorded to the principal artists after their arrival here. The once great tenor, Mario, was the recipient of a grand serenade at his hotel; the Philharmonic Society paid the same compliment to Rubinstein; all New York flocked to hear the serenade given by the Liederkranz Society to Lucca, and to-night a brilliant reception will accorded to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg by the Arcadian Club. New York is destined to become the rival of the great operatic centres of Europe, and the career of no artist will be The Treaty of Paris-Conflicting Ru-

Yesterday a little after midday some excitement was created by a cable despatch from London, announcing the prevalence of a rumor to the effect that the Czar of Russia would demand the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris for the purpose of co-operating with Austria and Prussia in certain concerted movements. It was difficult to believe that the telegram was absolutely correct. At the same time the despatch created, in certain circles, more than ordinary excitement. Later in the day the despatch was contradicted. The Nord, a newspaper in the interest of Russia, published in Brussels, emphatically denies that the Russian government will demand the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris as a consideration for the co-operation of Austria and Prussia. So far, the excitement produced by the first report has been killed by the second. It is noteworthy, however, that co-operation for some purpose or purposes is not denied by the Russian newspaper to form a part of the arrangement come to by the Emperors at Berlin. What is the purpose? or, rather, what are the purposes? the world still wants to know. It is impossible to get rid of the idea that the original report of yesterday was thrown out as a feeler. Where did the report originate? is the question, which we cannot answer. Another Crimean war is not a pleasant probability. Another Crimean war, or rather another European war of the most devastating sort, would be inevitable if Russia made so extravagant a demand as that which would abrogate the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. France is reviving and getting ready for a fresh effort. England has got over her difficulty with the United States; and English gold has more than once kept the Continent in money. The report of yesterday, though contradicted, is well fitted to disturb the publie mind. The meeting of the Emperors may yet prove a world's trouble.

### Inspection of Steamboats. Disasters, like crimes, and in fact like most

classes of occurrences, arrange themselves in groups and clusters, seeming to run in cycles. Of late we have had a rapid succession of terrible steamboat accidents, attended with frightful loss of life. These have naturally caused reflecting people to consider the propriety of extra life insurance before starting on a steamboat trip. It is gratifying, however, to note that these accidents have apparently quickened to duty our governmental steamboat inspection corps, and the public will be glad to hear that such old and dangerous boats as the Huguenot, lately running to Coney Island, and those of the Hell Gate ferry, have been condemned and are to be replaced by others less liable to carry their passengers to Davy Jones'. In the prevention of wholesale slaughter no official is charged with more delicate and important trusts than the steamboat inspector. If, through his lack of practical skill, he should fail to detect a flaw in a boiler or a weak spot in a hull which subsequently causes loss of life, a sensitive conscience will upbraid him with alluring the victim to his fate. How if, seeing radical and dangerous defects, his sight should be obscured by a bribe, and he sign a certificate which he knows to be false? We do not charge any such offence, but common remark asserts that money will procure certificates for the most worthless craft affoat. Certainly no inspection can be too rigid for boats which carry passengers by the hundred, and the publie will fully uphold any inspector in insisting that all the legal requirements for safety be fully complied with in every boat before granting his certificate.

Senator Sumner arrived at Liverpool, outward bound, on Saturday last, and then and there received the first information of his nomination by the democrats and liberal republicans of Massachusetts for Governor, and then and there stated that he should positively decline the nomination. Whether, following the example of the straight-out democrats with their Presidential nomination of Charles O'Conor, these democratic liberals and liberal republicans of Massachusetts will run Mr. Sumner in the face of his declination, or will take him at his word and proceed to nominate some other man to stand in the gubernatorial gap, is the question which they have now to settle. Assuming that in deference to Mr. Sumner's wishes they will relieve him of the post of honor in the forlorn hope, which he does not care to fill, the question recurs. Who will be the lucky substitute? Mr. John Quincy Adams would doubtless be at once accepted but for the fact that he stands fully committed to the Louisville Bourbon movement. In this emergency General Banks may perhaps be chosen to take the place of Mr. Sumner for Governor, and this would be an excellent nomination; but, as old Father Ritchie used to say in doubtful cases, "nous verrons."

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE CAPE OF Good Horz. - Our press files from the Cape of Good Hope, under date of July 30, show that the popular movement for the dissolution of territorial partnership between the eastern and western portions of the colony made vast strides toward a successful consummation during the fortnight which elapsed from the mailing of our previous advices. The Separation League was working with a will in the cause of home rule and justice for the East, the people combining under its leaders in great numbers. A monster petition, which is intended for presentation to Oneen Victoria, was being signed by thousands of separations daily, and will be forwarded to London at the earliest possible moment by the friends of Anglo-African civilizers and colonial democrats, who have repaired the devastation and healed the sores which were caused by and have resulted from the Kaffir war.

THE RICHMOND Whig thinks John Quiney Adams is the last man in the country who should have allowed himself to be drawn into the straight-out swindle, inasmuch as, so far back as November 15, 1871, he wrote a letter to A. Warren Kelsey, fully committing himself to the liberal movement. The Whig surmises that "the failure of his father to secure the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati had something to do with the son's change of base." Politicians are seldom at a loss to ascribe motives for changes that are not exactly to their complete without a visit to the metropolis of own liking, be those motives worthy or unCrime in the City.

Though our criminal courts are always fully employed in meting out justice to malefactors the cells in the Tombs are still supplied with fresh inmates and the work of the District Attorney and Judges is constantly receiving accessions. Last week Billy Forrester's arrival from Washington revived the memories of the Nathan tragedy, with its sickening mystery. Later, we had, on Saturday morning, the homicide at the New Idea saloon, Broadway, near Houston street. Perkins, the keeper, and his wife, were about going home and had closed the door. "Indian Ned," or Edmund Wellington, a notorious character, with several others, among whom, it is said, was William Varley, familiar to the police as "Reddy the Blacksmith." came to the door knocking and demanding that it should be opened. This was refused. The door was kicked and burst open, whereupon Perkins fired a pistol shot which struck Wellington in the eye and lodged in the back of the head. He fell and was promptly carried to Bellevue Hospital and declared to be mortally wounded. Perkins and his wife were locked up to await the event. On Sunday morning Elisha Gregory, the keeper of Canterbury Hall, in Broadway, near Bleecker street, shot Henry Edwards, of First avenue, in Crosby street, near the rear of the Canterbury rooms, but probably the wound is not serious. It is apparent that there are safer localities than the neighborhood of these Broadway saloons, and that to visit them is to invite a pistol bullet. On Sunday evening Edward Butler, a young cigar maker, was fatally stabbed with a knife, as it is supposed, by an old musician named Specht, in Clinton street. Michael Saunders was seriously cut about the head while walking in Second avenue, on Sunday afternoon. These samples of recent crime show that our city still presents a field for missionary labor. Hardly less disgraceful is the conduct of a city guardian who, following up the mistake of a stupefied janitor, arrested Mr. Matt Morgan, the well-known caricaturist, who was seeking a friend in Nassau street, Saturday evening. Mr. Morgan was treated with the greatest brutality, and narrowly escaped with an unbroken skull. He produced full proof of identity, but was locked up for the night. Somebody should be discharged or taught the difference between gentlemen and burglars.

# The Potato Blight in the United

Kingdom. The terrible visitation which brought famine and death in its train a few decades ago has again made its appearance in the British Isles. This time the danger is no longer confined to Ireland, but seems to extend over the United Kingdom, and so the area of misery will no doubt be increased. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the blight should occur at a moment when the agricultural population of England are in a state of moody discontent. The efforts made by this class last year to improve their condition have aroused in the minds of the farming classes a desire to teach the laborers their dependence on those who own the land, and no doubt advantage will be taken of the misery of the people to make them experience all the bitterness of helpless poverty. The result is by no means clear. So far, the spirit shown by the chawbacons demonstrates that they will not lightly consent to allow themselves to be suppressed. The English lower classes present a difficulty that was not met with in Ireland. They have no pride of family which prevents them seeking refuge in the workhouse. On the contrary, the agricultural poor are in the habit of looking forward to it as a natural retreat. This will throw the expense of maintaining them on the rich, and it is questionable whether such a solution of the difficulty will be found lly as it to be followed by an agricultural strike for higher wages in the Spring, which must be submitted to unless the farmers are prepared to risk the loss of the harvest.

THE MORTLE Register (Greelev) wants any "level-headed" black man to "compare his past with his present abject slavery; to weigh his present work against his present rewards, and then strike a balance." We are rather inclined to think that any 'level-headed black man" would be more likely to strike the man who should suggest such a balance: but they have some watermelon-headed black men down South who are of a different way of

KING AMADEUS AND THE CUBANS.-The report of King Amadeus' speech to the Spanish Cortes which reached us on Sunday night, a few hours after its delivery in Madrid, made His Majesty to have said :- "The promised reforms in Cuba will be carried into effect as soon as the rabellion is over." A second statement of the royal address came to hand by cable yesterday. The latest telegram alleges that the King declared "the government was determined to subdue rebellion in Cuba, and would send to the island all the additional troops required to be the unit of the war to a close." This despatch places the case in quite a different light from that of Sunday. Caba is in a state of war; the rebellion will be stamped out; then will come reform. Cut your head and give you a plaster. The Cubans must take their choice, if they have a choice.

THE NEW ORLEANS Times (Greeley) is rather severe upon Judge James Lyons, of Virginia, who was "exploited" by Blanton Duncan at the Louisville Convention. It says he "is an ancient politician of that crotchetty school which has passed its life and wasted its energies in enterprises quite as wild and impracticable and not more sincere and chivalric than those of the Knight of La Mancha," Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who is a relative of Judge Lyons, being "the most noted and gifted of this school." If all the political Don Quixotes now in the field should be posted as our New Orleans contemporary has Judge Lyons and Governor Wise, a modern Cervantes would have material for a thousand additional volumes to the adventures of the "Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance."

JUDGE MERRIMON, late democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, says he is determined to push the examination into the legality of the recent election in that State "if sufficient proof can be produced to make it successful not otherwise." When the question of proof comes up probably one side can be able to prove as much as the other, after the manner of holding back the counting of ballots until it is ascertained how many votes are wanted.

The Reappearance of Marlo on the Lyrie Stage.

The opening of the concert season last night at Steinway Hall was marked by unusual brilliancy, but it will be chiefly remembered by the musical public as the occasion of the reappearance of Mario on the lyric stage. There is something of a superstitious charm about this name which has been cherished by generations that have passed away, and yet somehow, like an indestructible thing, the reputation of this favored child of song is almost as great to-day as it was twenty years ago. It is true that it is something of a memory, a superstition. No one expects or believes that the marvellous voice which held our fathers enthralled can have preserved its force or its sweetness; and vet there are few lovers of music in New York who, when listening to Mario, will not regret that the great tenor,

Who broke all hearts like chinaware Twenty golden years ago, has left no worthy successor. To look at the brilliant bouquet of artists, vocal and instrumental, by whom he is surrounded, only makes this regret the stronger. Carlotta Patti never sang with more sweetness those inimitable. clear, ringing notes that have made her the queen of the concert hall, and Miss Cary well sustained the reputation she made last year. In the charming person of Señora Carreño the public recognized a brilliant and accomplished artist, but it is questionable whether all these great talents combined have the same interest for the public as the famous man who in all probability will take an eternal farewell of the stage when he leaves us, and fades into one of those happy memories that are destined to eternal youth.

PENNSYLVANIA. -The canvass for the October State election in Pennsylvania is becoming exceedingly animated, for on both sides the inspiring idea is that, as in 1856 and in 1868, for examples, the October vote of Pennsylvania will decide the Presidential issue of November

SENOR ZORRILLA, PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN, proclaimed in a Parliamentary party caucus which was held in Madrid on Sunday that "he would die on the steps of the palace if necessary in defence of the King's dynasty." But it is not necessary by any means. An English Lord Chancellor of great repute said that he frequently heard a political leader assert that he "would place his head on the block for his country's cause;" "but," added the Chanceller, "I always observed that the block was well out of sight at the time."

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17—1 A. M. Probabilities.

North and west of the Ohio Valley northerly to vesterly winds and generally clear weather; for the Southern States generally clear weather, except over the Gulf coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail; for the Middle States partly cloudy weather and variable winds; for New England cloudy weather and rain cou-

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four nours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

1871. 1872.

3 A. M. 64 65 3:30 P. M. 76 65 6 A. M. 61 57 6 P. M. 73 64 9 A. M. 67 60 9 P. M. 70 61 12 M. 70 63 12 P. M. 68 50 Average temperature yesterday. 60%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 68%

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Wm. F. Spicer has been ordered to the Commander John W. Phillips has been ordered to duty as executive officer of that ship.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16, 1872. man as commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day, the usual salute and other official cermonies being observed. Commodore Parrott is a native of New Hampshire, and entered the service in 1831. He was transferred to this station from the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific coast. Captain William F. Spicer, at the head of the Equipment Office at this station, was relieved today by Captain Stephen B. Luse.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Major George G. Hunt, of the First cavalry, is assigned to the charge of the disbursing office as Natchez, Miss.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegations at Pittsburg-Senator Henry Wilson Missing His Escort-The "Go Wests" Arrive Without Him-The Convention to Assem-

ble To-Day.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16, 1872. Delegations to the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention have been arriving constantly throughout the day from various parts of the country, and have paraded through the principal streets. The first clubs that arrived were the National Veteran Club and "Go West" Club of Wagh ington, numbering respectively eighty-lour and 130 men. The "Go West" Club constitutes the ington, numbering respectively eighty-four and iso men. The "Go West" Club constitutes the escort of Senator Wilson; but, owing to some failure of the Eastern trains to connect, Mr. Wilson did not arrive with the club, but will reach the city tonight. A delegation of the War Veteran Union Club, of Brooklyn, arrived by special train this afternoon and entered into a permanent organization at their headquarters, at the Monongahein necessary of the meeting was instructed to present to the New York delegation, at their meeting to-morrow morning, General Stewart L. Woodford, as the choice of the Brooklyn delegation, for temporary Chairman of the Mass Convention, and General James Jourdan as Vice President of the permancial organization. The Convention will assemble in the Opera House to-morrow, at ten o'clock. The Libby prisoners will meet if the morning, at the Acadehry of Music, where a programme of business to be disposed of by the body will be adopted.

The Delegates from Phila telphia to the Veteran Gathering.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16, 1972. In the trains this evening the Philadelphia repre sentation to the Veterans' Mass Convention at Pittsburg took their departure. There were in Pitiaburg took their departure. There were in line the Veteran Club, 120 strong; Alexander and Hartranft Club, of the First district, 110 strong; a delegation of seventeen from Germantown, the Hartranit Club, of Morristown, fifty-eight men; John W. Jackson Post, G. A. R.; a colored organization and the German Veteran Hartranit and Myers' Club, sixty-five men.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY ANNUAL PAIR.

Today, under the auspices of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester county the twenty-eighth annual fair will commence on the society's grounds, near White Plains, and will continue until Saturday evening. A number of unusual attractions are embraced in the programme, including a valuable gold watch, as a prize, for the mother of the most handsome baby which shall be found among the little ones exhibited for competition and who shall have been born in the county during the past twelve months. A gold medal of unique design is also offered for the most meritorious specimen of penmanship executed by any pupil of the public schools within the county limits. The last three days of the fair will be partially devoted to trials of speed, and as a consequence the owners of fast horses are on the qui vive, knowing that over seven thousand dollars in premiums will be awarded by the managers. Last evening the fair was formally and pleasantly inaugurated by a reception given by the Society at Floral Hall, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion, and at which the beauty, weath and intelligence of the county were largely represented. The terrageborean festivities were culturalcontinue until Saturday evening. A number of which had open artistically decorated for occasion, and at which the beauty, wealth intelligence of the county were largely resented. The terpsichorean restivities were ent astically prolonged until an early hour morning.